

REUTHER CALLS GOP JOB FIGURES ELECTION BUNK

Daily Worker

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Monday's Results

Yesterday's half-page emergency plea to our readers has started things rolling. New Yorkers came up to the office with contributions totalling over \$800. Another \$188 through the mails brought us to over \$1,000 for the day. Mail response to the special plea will not be known until today.

We said yesterday we need \$10,000 in contributions this week as a bare minimum to guarantee we will be around to report election results. The \$1,000 yesterday, while a start, is half of what we must receive each day.

But the response shows it can be done, if what the few have done so far spreads to all readers. Let us repeat:

Bring, wire, mail your contributions AT ONCE to keep our paper going.

• Get your fellow-shopworkers and union brothers to contribute.

• Reach your neighbors, relatives, fellow members of your organizations, and get their tens and fives to save our paper.

This needs to be done NOW to make sure we get the money before Friday!

Received over the weekend	\$1,022.20
Total to date	7,628.90
Still to go	52,371.10

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor, N. Y. C.

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—Walter P. Reuther, CIO president, accusing Arthur F. Burns, President Eisenhower's chief economic adviser, of "unsound and irresponsible" and "politically expedient economic optimism," has called on all CIO leaders and affiliates to throw all resources until Election Day into combatting the GOP's everything-is-rosy line.

In his lengthy letter to CIO industrial union councils, regional directors and field representatives, Reuther cited data to refute last week's speech of Dr. Burns before the Detroit Economic Club where he made the much-publicized prediction that "we are again entering a phase of economic expansion." Reuther concluded his letter:

"Between now and Election Day, we can expect that other spokesmen of the Eisenhower administration, and Republican candidates throughout the country will echo Dr. Burns' politically expedient economic optimism."

"I hope that you will use all the resources at the disposal of the CIO in your area to counter Dr. Burns' excuses for inaction by getting across to our membership and the general public the facts on our economic situation which are, by no means, as rosy as Dr. Burns and the Administration would like to have us believe."

ELECTION MOVE

Reuther noted that although Burns has frequently shown a reluctance to deal with political matters he has "jumped into the political campaign with both feet" in the Detroit area that has 195,000 workers unemployed, two weeks before a hotly contested election, to make his prediction.

The Burns' speech makes evident, wrote Reuther, that "the Eisenhower administration once again is trying to brush the very existence of the problem under the rug as an excuse for continued inaction."

For a while it appeared that the administration was at least noticing the unemployment situation, wrote Reuther. But, he added: "The administration proposed no

concrete measures to solve it except discredited trickle down measures that work no better under the Eisenhower administration than they did under Hoover."

"Through Dr. Burns," Reuther went on, "the administration seeks to deny the need for positive action to implement this responsibility by presenting questionable interpretations of carefully selected statistics."

Burns "conveniently chose only such economic factors as may appear to uphold his optimistic theory," Reuther wrote and he cited the following six economic indicators to show the contrary:

"The gross national product is \$14 billion—about four percent—below the peak reached early last year. Instead of rising as it should, the nation's production of goods and services has declined."

"Unemployment is 2.5 times as great as last year. In the manufacturing core of the economy, employment is 1.5 million less than it was a year ago."

"The index of industrial production is nine percent below last year's peak and has remained stagnant since June."

"Steel production, despite all the newspaper hosannas about its recent increase, is still running 18 percent below tonnage output this time last year and 26 percent below capacity."

"In 145 labor market areas, 6 percent or more of those willing and able to work are unemployed compared with 42 such areas a year ago. In 48 areas, 12 percent or more of the labor force is unemployed."

"These are hardly signs of a pickup of economic activity. It is perhaps because of their conflict with his thesis that the administration's top economist either neglected to mention them or sought to minimize them in his speech."

HERMANN FIELD CLEARED IN POLAND, FREED FROM JAIL

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Warsaw Radio reported today that Hermann H. Field, a Cleveland architect, has been released from prison and cleared of the "baseless" charges on which he was seized five years ago in Poland.

The Warsaw broadcast said Field will receive "full redress" for the time he spent in prison.

The radio report was "wonderful" news for Field's wife Kate, who is now in London.

"I'm so happy I don't know what to say," she said. "Now at last I hope we'll see him for the first time since 1949. The boys and I are almost too happy for words."

The official report implied the U. S. was to blame for Field's ordeal, saying Josef Swiatlo—the former Polish secret police official who arrested him—was a "known American spy and agent provocateur."

"In the absence of sufficient controls," said the Warsaw broadcast, "he (Swiatlo) was able to

steal into the apparatus of the security police. . . . He succeeded in starting criminal actions with forged documents, and denounced a group of citizens . . . without any justification. . . ."

"A completed investigation has proved the accusation by Swiatlo against Hermann Field was false. Field has been released and rehabilitated. Accusations by a group of Polish citizens, which proved unfounded, also were withdrawn."

"Fearing that investigation would bring about his exposure, the agent provocateur Swiatlo succeeded in fleeing abroad, and today is continuing his provocative work quite openly as an unmasked agent of American subversion, broadcasting lies, calumnies and fallacies which are both absurd and shameless."

(Swiatlo told a press conference in Washington a month ago that he arrested Field at the Warsaw airport Aug. 22, 1949 and expressed the belief that Field would be executed.)

'Peace and Jobs' Rallies Held by ALP in Brooklyn

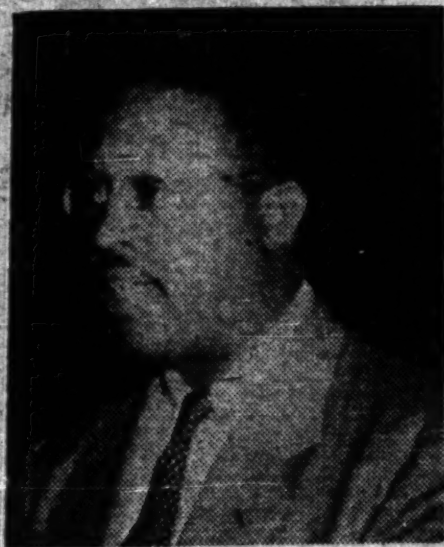
By HARRY RAYMOND

Karen Morley, American Labor Party candidate for lieutenant governor, and her state-wide running mates, Ralph Powe, candidate for comptroller, and George W. Fish, candidate for attorney general, carried their campaign for "peace and jobs" into two Brooklyn neighborhoods last night.

Fresh from a five-day upstate tour, the state-wide candidates joined in two meetings with local ALP candidates in an appeal for a large ALP vote on Row D next Tuesday. The meetings were held in Biltmore Hall, Church and Flatbush Aves., and Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave.

At both rallies the candidates called on the voters to demand from all congressional candidates that they take a stand against rearmament and re-nazification of Western Germany.

Miss Moley said she was proud to be the only woman candidate for state office, and called for an



POWE

program to develop jobs for the 600,000 unemployed in the state. all-out fight to end job discrimination against women.

She pledged support of the campaign for equal pay for women and widespread development of day nurseries and child care cen-

ters, to care for children of working mothers. She urged expansion of the school lunch program.

NEGRO RIGHTS

Powe, noted civil rights attorney and only Negro candidate for state office, told how his campaign in the city and in upstate cities, where he spoke to large gatherings of Negro voters, had advanced the campaign for greater representation for the Negro people in all levels of government.

Fish said that during his travels throughout the state and discussions with workers in the industrial communities, he had learned first hand of the growing cancer of unemployment. The ALP, he said, is the only party with a concrete plan of public works, school construction and a people's tax pro-

The Biltmore Hall meeting was also addressed by Oliver Leeds, a Negro worker and ALP candidate for congress in Brooklyn's 10th congressional district, and Jerry (Continued on Page 6)

Vote ALP—Vote ROW D—Vote the Peace Ticket

RALLIES TONIGHT East Side, Central Plaza, Sixth St. and Second Ave.
West Side, Manhattan Towers, 77th St. and Broadway.

Truce on Armaments Proposed by India

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25.—India today proposed "an armament truce" pending agreement on a world disarmament treaty. The proposal, put before the United Nations main political committee by Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon, was similar to a year-old proposal by Jawaharlal Nehru, India's premier, for a "stand-still agreement" on arms among the great powers.

Menon's resolution would have the UN Disarmament Commission study:

1. Ways and means of establishing "an armament truce."
2. Procedure for cooperation with and gaining the views of countries not members of the disarmament commission.
3. Suggestions made in the disarmament debate here.
4. Determination of "factors which should govern the equitable reductions and levels of armed forces and armaments."

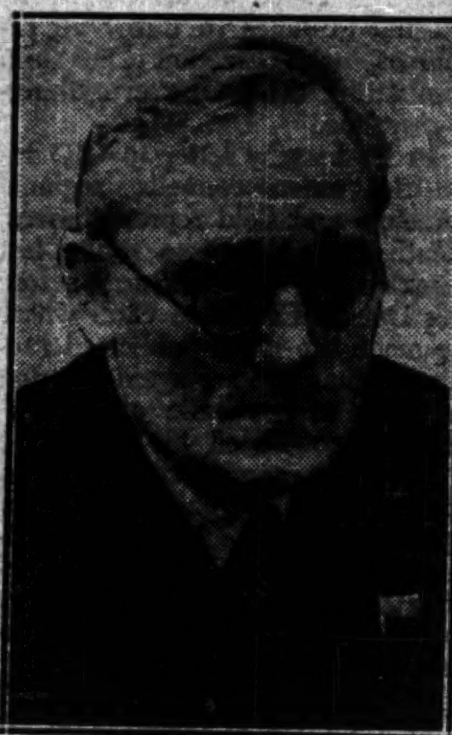
The Indian proposal came after Soviet delegate Andrei Vishinsky told the First Committee that a rapprochement had been achieved between the Soviet Union and the Western powers in a number of questions. He deplored the fact that some delegates, "infected with the ailment of pessimism," had tried not to see any agreement and had attempted to emphasize what still divides the parties.

Vishinsky cited agreement on the question of reduction of conventional armament and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction. Also, he said, agreement had been reached that specific agreed standards or norms of armaments and armed forces are necessary in the disarmament plan. He said the question of stages of disarmament had been written off by the Soviet proposal.

Turning to questions which must be considered by the subcommittee of the disarmament commission under the five-power draft resolution—the Soviet Union, the U. S., Britain, France and Canada—Vishinsky sought to answer questions raised by other delegates.

On the question of stages, he declared that the Soviet draft resolution of Sept. 30 and the Franco-British proposals of June, 1954, really converged in that they both provided for two stages for carrying disarmament.

"Our position," said Vishinsky, "is that reduction of conventional arms will precede the prohibition of atomic weapons." He said that Britain's delegate Selwyn Lloyd



VISHINSKY

had declared this Soviet position goes further than the earlier plans of the West.

Vishinsky said that this agreement on two stages, the first to consist of the reduction of conventional arms simultaneously with the prohibition of atomic arms—pre-determines the nature of the control apparatus, and explains the Soviet thinking behind its proposal for a temporary control organ to handle the first stage and a permanent control organ for the second stage. The form of control, he said, must obviously be linked with what is to be controlled.

He declared that there is no need to set up a permanent body in the first stage since there would be no prohibition of atomic weapons in this stage.

The permanent body will be far more complex as to composition and structure, Vishinsky noted. Its different tasks would require different kinds of inspection.

The Soviet Union, Vishinsky said, is prepared to accept a permanent control body from the outside, if the prohibition of atomic weapons is to begin in the first stage. He said that the Soviet Union had proposed that a permanent body operate for the second stage in order to meet objections of the West.

NLRB Upholds Union on Stock Purchase Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (FP).—In a 3 to 1 decision, the NLRB ruled last week that a company which is established for its employees a stock purchase plan to which the firm contributes must bargain about it with the representatives of the workers upon demand. The decision, the first of its kind, was described as "a landmark" ruling on policy, ranking with the Inland Steel Co. case, which included pensions in collective bargaining. Its actual impact, however, is much smaller.

The case involved the Fairfield Oil Corp. and the CIO Oilworkers International Union. Guy Farmer, chairman and Philip Ray Rodgers sided with Ivar Peterson on the majority. Abe Murdock did not participate, and Albert C. Beeson dissented. Scope of the decision is illustrated by a 1953 survey which showed 33 corporations had stock sharing plans covering one million employees.

The majority held the Ridgefield plan comes within the definitions of "wages" and "other conditions of employment" in the Taft-Hartley Act. Beeson contended the stock purchase plan, unlike pensions and insurance, "affords no certainty whatsoever of either present or future emolument to any employee," and therefore cannot be classed as wages.

Garment Rally to Mark 300 Years Of Jews in U.S.

Garment workers will mark the 300th Anniversary of Jewish life in the U. S. at a mass meeting 6:30 p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday) at Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41 St., New York.

I. Fried, manager editor of the Morning Freiheit, will speak on the role of the Jewish workers in the U. S. and recall some of the earliest garment strikes.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Garment Freedom of the Press Committee.

Sentence Youth To 20 Years in Slaying

Thomas P. Wysokowski, 17, was sentenced to 10 to 20 years in the reformatory today on his manslaughter conviction in the slaying of Thomas A. Condon, Brooklyn father of four children.

Kings County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz in pronouncing sentence called it a "horrible, sadistic, heartless murder."

Employers in Colorado Seek Open Shop Law

DENVER, Oct. 25.—Colorado employers hope to make this the 18th state to enact a "right to work" law banning union security.

Their plans were revealed in an announcement by the Colorado Chamber of Commerce that it will launch a long-range campaign to put such a law on the books. The outfit took what it called "the first step" in building public acceptance of the proposed law by praising its operation in other states. The chamber claimed the laws "greatly improve labor relations" and "encourage economic growth."

The employer drive was forecast at the recent state AFL convention where Sec. Frank Van Portfliet described the "right to work" law as "nothing more than a complete union destruction law."

"What the proponents do not tell the people of the state," he said, "is that their real motive in eliminating union security is to render impotent workers' strength to bargain with their employer so that wage levels throughout the state of Colorado could not be raised."

A similar Chamber of Commerce drive is under way in Missouri.

Sandhogs Struck Against Hazards That Cause Fire

BOSTON, Oct. 25 (FP).—The tunnel fire here in the Quabbin Reservoir project which nearly cost the lives of 10 sandhogs trapped by flames and smoke was foreseen by union leaders who earlier had called out the men on strike.

An eight-day walkout was staged by members of Local 88, Compressed Air Workers (AFL) to protest the lack of safety. Local president John Haggerty, one of the heroes in the rescue of the 10 men, said the strike was called off a week before the accident after the companies doing the work agreed to install extra vent fans and use a different type of dynamite.

E. A. Lab Firm Resumes Talks With Strikers

Negotiations between the E. A. Laboratories Corp. in Brooklyn and its 400 striking workers, were resumed yesterday under the auspices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

It was reported that the boss had requested the session and had put out a feeler to test the workers' reaction to a two and one-half cent hourly increase. The strike, which would begin its fourth week Thursday, was called when the company refused to renew its contract with the workers' union, Local 259, United Automobile of America, CIO.

Meanwhile, the workers continued mass picket lines at the plant, 144 Spencer St.

Yugoslav Parliament Okays Trieste Pact

BELGRADE, Oct. 25.—The Yugoslav parliament today ratified the agreement with Italy over Trieste and the war alliance with Greece and Turkey.

Price-Fixing on Brands Again Upheld

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Supreme Court refused today for the second time to rule on the constitutionality of state and federal "fair trade" laws, which allow manufacturers to fix retail prices of trade-marked goods.

Today's action leaves standing decisions of the highest courts in New York and New Jersey upholding such statutes in those states. The state courts also held valid the Federal law which makes "fair trading" applicable to goods crossing state lines.

Hurricane Sweeps Anchorage, Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Oct. 25.—An Aleutian-born storm that reached hurricane fury left Alaska's largest city without rail or road transportation to its port of Seward today.

Wanamaker to Close Downtown Store

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—John Wanamaker will close its downtown New York store early next year, the company announced here today.

The company announced that a Wynnewood, Pa., store will open Nov. 15, and a branch will open in Yonkers, N.Y., about Feb. 15.

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE AGREEMENT just signed at Paris by the U.S., Great Britain, West Germany and France constitutes an attack upon the peace of the world. The center of the pact is the rearmament of Germany, as a major partner of the U.S. for its projected war against the USSR, People's China, and the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia.

The move is doubly dangerous because, notoriously, the new army of Germany will be in the hands of Nazi generals, eager for a war of revenge. During the past couple of years, especially by the ending of the wars in Korea and Indo-China, there has been a distinct easing of international tension. The Paris pact is designed to reverse this world trend, to worsen relation between the U.S.A. and the USSR, and to revive the possibilities for a new world war, which is Wall St.'s central objective in all its foreign policy.



THE PARIS WAR PACT

At the present time in the United Nations the powers are discussing disarmament. The Paris pact is a blow in the face to these negotiations. It is sheer cynicism for U.S. representatives to speak of disarmament when at the same time they are moving actively to rearm a Nazi-controlled Germany. They are also proceeding no less resolutely, if not openly, to again arm a militaristic Japan.

One of the major negative consequences of the Paris pact is to raise additional barriers against the re-unification of Germany. This problem is a very difficult one at best, but now the Anglo-American warmongers have made it much worse. In doing this they have crassly ignored the popular will of the German people and have cold-bloodedly rejected the constructive proposals of the East German and Soviet governments. The U.S. government is not interested in a united Germany—what it wants is an armed Germany, and for this it schemes and maneuvers ceaselessly.

THE PARIS AGREEMENT purports to set up what the New York Times calls "a strict control" over German rearmament. Thus Germany is supposed to organize and arm only 12 divisions, and it is also not to make atomic, bacteriological, or chemical weapons. But Premier Adenauer, the chief agent of German monopoly capital, must laugh sneeringly to himself in putting his signature to such limitations. Once the German warlords manage to get German sovereignty recognized, to have the occupation forces withdrawn, and to secure the right to re-arm (however limited), they will go ahead from there on.

One would have to be a fool not to realize that once they are on their feet again they will arm as much as they please, or can, in the face of growing opposition of the German and other peoples. Hitler made this all clear long ago.

It would also be idiotic to suppose, once Germany is ready to defy all arms-limitation restric-

tions, that the United States will stand in the way.

France, as "compensation" for allowing its inveterate enemy, monopoly-controlled West Germany, to re-arm, is told in the pact that the rich Saar region is to be detached from Germany and managed under general European controls, that it will be economically bound to France.

But this "agreement," no matter how many times Adenauer has signed it, is also potentially only "a scrap of paper." West Germany, agreement or no agreement, will not surrender the Saar basin, as France, before long, will learn to its dismay and disillusionment—if it should walk into this latest American trap.

EISENHOWER, Dulles, and the other Wall St. imperialists are exceedingly elated over their great "victory" in Paris. But their jubilation will not last very long. This is because the corroding imperialist rivalries, seemingly adjusted by the Paris agreement, will soon burst out

afresh, and the powerful peace fight of the masses will be directed against the new organization's becoming an effective instrument of war in the hands of the U.S. warmongers.

The Soviet government, immediately following the signing of the Paris pact, reiterated its proposal for the holding of a four-power conference (France, Britain, the U.S.A., and the USSR) to consider: 1. the democratic and peaceful unification of Germany; 2. The withdrawal of all occupational troops from East and West Germany; and 3. the convening of an all-European conference to work out a system of collective security in Europe.

The Soviet proposals dovetail completely with the aspirations of the peace-loving masses of the people of the United States, of Europe and of the world at large. In the growing peace sentiment everywhere, the Wall St. warmongers will find an insurmountable obstacle to carrying out successfully their latest move for a third world war. The condition for the defeat of this war maneuver is that the peace forces awaken and help rouse the nation against the Paris war pact.

WANTED

Volunteer clerical workers.

Urgent mailing of election material in Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's campaign for Congress in the Bronx 24th congressional district.

Tuesday, 10:30 a.m., afternoon, and night.

Wednesday, 10:30 a.m., afternoon, and night.

2565 White Plains Rd. at Allerton Ave., Bronx.

Phone OLiville 3-2354.

GURLEY FLYNN ON RADIO ANSWERS NIXON'S SMEARS

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist leader and independent candidate for Congress in the 24th District, the Bronx, yesterday branded vice president Richard Nixon "a trans-continental liar" for stating that the Communists were supporting the Democrats.

Miss Flynn's speech was scheduled for delivering over WBNX last night.

She charged that Nixon was "guilty of gross political forgery" when he said in his Montana speech last Friday that the Communists have some sort of "secret memorandum" in which they propose a new Communist political majority through the 1954 and 1956 elections is "guilty of gross political forgery."

"First," said Miss Flynn, "there is no such 'secret memorandum' of which Nixon speaks. There is the Program of the Communist Party, published not secretly but very, very publicly in 800,000 copies.

"Secondly, he deliberately falsifies the language of the Communist program. It speaks not of 'a Communist' political majority but of 'a NEW political majority.'

"Nixon is trying, not too subtly, to convey to the country that if his opposition wins, that by itself will be 'a new Communist political majority' when, as a matter of fact, it will be nothing of the sort.

"Third, the Communist Party is NOT supporting the Democratic Party, as Mr. Nixon says. Of course, we share with organized labor, the Negro people's movement and the working farmers, the keen desire to oust the COP-Big Business majority who control the present Congress. But that's a long way from supporting the Democratic Party.

"We encourage organized labor and the Negro people and working farmers to play an independent part in this and other campaigns, and look forward to the building of a great new people's party, a Farmer-Labor Party.

"Here in New York, we are urging voters to cast their ballots for the American Labor Party ticket headed by John T. McManus for Governor, as the best way they can deliver a blow to the Republican-Big Business-Dewey-Ives crowd.

"So much for the campaign of Mr. Nixon who, in desperation, is

TWU Challenges Ives and Harriman on Transit Issues

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The CIO Transport Workers Union yesterday demanded that both the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor put themselves on record on whether, if elected, they will abolish the N. Y. City Transit Authority and return the city's subway to the control of the people.

Michael J. Quill, TWU president, and Matthew Guinan, president of the New York Local 100, made public identical letters to Irving Ives and Averell Harriman, during a press conference at the TWU headquarters, 210 W. 50th St.

Four "important questions," the positions on which Quill said, would help guide TWU members in deciding for whom to vote, include:

"1. Recognizing that the Transit Authority is the creature of the present New York State Administration, will you call for the repeal of the law which created the Transit Authority? Will you fight to return the \$1,350,000,000 subway system to the people of New York City who are its rightful owners and from whom it was taken without even a referendum vote?"

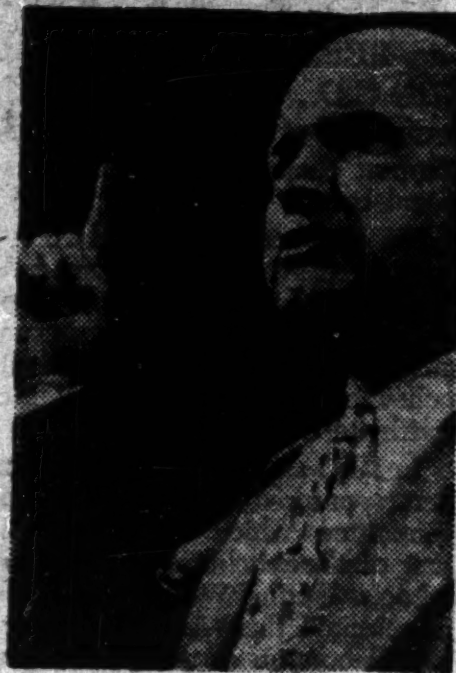
"2. While the Transit Authority law is still on the books, will you insist that the present five-man Transit Authority Board work FULL TIME at their jobs instead

of a half-day a week? Will you further demand that the Transit Authority members disentangle themselves from all other business interests while they are serving on the Transit Authority?"

"3. Will you order the newly elected Attorney General to investigate the whole operation of the New York City transit system, in which the T.A. plans to cut the present miserable service by 25 percent?"

"4. If elected, will you instruct your Attorney General to investigate the Dewey-Impeller-LIRR (Long Island Railroad-Eds.) deal pertaining to the Rockaway spur and the burned-out railroad trestle. This project now amounts to some \$50,000,000 of New York taxpayers' money—a tidy sum—which is, of course, a Godsend to the mammoth Pennsylvania RR system.

Quill declared that the transit workers are "disappointed" that neither Harriman nor Ives has spoken out on the pressing transportation issues thus far in the campaign, but rather traded



QUILL

charges dealing with horseracing and ships, which are not among the most pressing problems facing the people.

Quill said that the union would expect a rapid reply to the questions raised, and that the answers would go a long way in the deliberations of what the transit workers will do between now and the day after elections.

The wording of the questions, placing responsibility for the present mess mainly in the lap of the Republican state administration, appeared primarily to be a prodding to Harriman, telling him not to take the transit workers' votes or the votes of New York's strap-hangers for granted.

Quill indicated that of the four questions presented, the cuts in schedules planned by the Transit Authority, is the most important in the eyes of the union. He charged that the Transit Authority had postponed hearings on the proposed cuts in service from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, which is after elections. He said the "hearing will be the opening gun for slipping" cuts to the people in "itty bitty bits."

Quill also attacked the "big hullabaloo" which is to be held at City Hall tomorrow in commemoration of the subway's 50th anniversary. He charged that the "subway system is getting ever nearer to a breakdown—a complete breakdown," and "we want to see what they are going to celebrate about."

As to the City's buying the burned-out trestle from the Long Island Railroad, Quill said Ives and Harriman should know all about the deal.

"The Transit Authority is Dewey's baby," Quill said, and Harriman's present campaign manager, John P. McGrath, was the city corporation counsel at the time the deal was made.

Quill said that the rally at Brooklyn's Hotel St. George tonight (Tuesday) to protest the proposed slashing of bus service would expect to have the answers to the questions put to Ives and Harriman. The rally is scheduled for 8 p.m. in the hotel's Grand Ballroom.

Cite GOP Firing Of 10,000 Negro Gov't Employees

For every Negro appointed by the Eisenhower administration to a government post, 200 Negroes were fired from position they held in Washington, the CIO News reports.

"Republicans boast about Negroes appointed to federal jobs, about 50 in number, in an attempt to get Negro votes," says the CIO organ. "They fail to mention that since the COP took over in Washington, over 10,000 Negro government employees lost their jobs in the nation's capital under GOP economy firings."

Steady Work Held Way to Cut Shipyard Costs

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25 (FP).—A congressional subcommittee investigating West Coast shipyards was told here that high labor costs are the least of the cause for the slump in shipbuilding. The testimony came from vice-president A. F. Bartholomew of the AFL Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, Joseph A. Moore, Jr., president of the Moore Rye Dock Co., and John D. Reilly, Jr., general manager of the Todd Shipyard.

"If we could be assured of a reasonably steady flow of work," Bartholomew said, "the yards would not have to 'rev up' and retain men for every new job." All agreed that area allocation of government ship contracts would get the present 10 percent to 15 percent cost differential to 3½ percent.

HARRIMAN SAYS HE'LL BACK RAIL FULL-CREW LAW

Averell Harriman, Democratic candidate for governor, made a bid for the railroad workers' vote yesterday. He promised to support the Full Crew law, one of the measures the rail unions have been demanding in the State Legislature.

Harriman also pledged that if elected he would fight to enact a bill making weekly wage payments in the rail industry compulsory.

Harriman's pitch to the rail workers, however, studiously avoided mentioning the anti-Negro discrimination rampant in the industry. He failed to cite the refusal by the lines to employ Negroes in the operating crafts—engineers, firemen and trainmen. In New York State, there is not a single Negro engineer or fireman, and only one brakeman in the entire industry in N. Y. State.

Harriman's evasion of this issue highlights the reasons why many Negro voters in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant are apathetic to his campaign. Harriman has consistently avoided raising the issue of anti-Negro discrimination and civil rights.

In the meantime, the Republi-

cans were planning to unleash a desperate drive in the final days of the campaign to turn the tide. Gov. Dewey was being primed as the "blockbuster" who would carry the ball for GOP gubernatorial candidate Sen. Irving M. Ives.

GOP desperation mounted as reports to their Hotel Roosevelt headquarters confirmed opinions of political experts that the attacks on Harriman for 25-year-old pier scandals, Polish mine deals and alleged stock manipulations were not proving effective. The attitude of most voters to this type of Republican campaign appeared to be, "So what, you guys can't afford to talk about financial finagling."

A typical reaction to one of such Ives speeches came from a Crown Heights voter in Brooklyn, who said: "Harriman is a millionaire 40 times over, what do you expect from millionaire politicians. But when the Republicans talk about exposing Big Business, it's a laugh."

Both sides were trying to prove themselves more anti-Communist than the other. This red-baiting smear drive as the campaign drew to a close was part of a general agreement to reject debate on major issues.

The Democrats called on former U. S. Attorney Myles Lane to do their McCarthyite stint. Lane, who boasted of his role in convicting the Rosenbergs and sending Communist leaders to jail, hailed the Democratic record "against Communism."

HOME RELIEF CUT, ALIBI IS HIGHER OLD AGE PENSION

Those increased Social Security checks that went out to aged Americans this month will not add a penny to 500,000 persons on home relief who are also on Social Security. The states will simply cut the amount of relief by the increase of the checks.

CIO News, taking note of this, says that when Congress passed the increase, it was not the intention merely to help the states lighten the relief load, and predicted that the men and women past 65

who have been thus cheated of their right to a few extra dollars monthly "will make their voices heard during the next Congress."

The paper notes that Rep. Byrne of Pennsylvania protested by letter to the President that "it was not the intent of Congress that this money go into the coffers of any state government, but that it should actually increase the benefits received by the aged and needy, under both federal and state laws."

Help Wanted Ad Almost Brings Job-Hunters' Riot

DONALDSON'S CROSS-ROADS, Pa., Oct. 25.—An estimated 1,500 jobless men flocked to this tiny community today in search of a man who had only 60 laborers' jobs to fill.

State police were summoned to untangle a traffic tieup which developed when the hiring foreman for the Monongahela Iron & Metal Co. failed to arrive on time at 8 a.m.

The foreman, John Kon, arrived about an hour later, accompanied by about 30 men hired elsewhere earlier in the morning. When the disappointed hundreds waiting here learned

that little or no additional hiring would be done, police advised Kon to leave, and he did.

The first men, traveling by foot, automobile and bus, began arriving at 7 a.m. Five hours later, hundreds still milled around the intersection of busy Route 19 and McMurray Road. Their automobiles lined both sides of the highways.

Three-line classified ads inserted by the New Eagle, Pa., firm in four small newspapers in the area had said laborers were wanted and applicants should report at this intersection, about

18 miles south of Pittsburgh.

Company officials were astounded.

"All we wanted were 50 to 60 men to help take up the rails of the abandoned Pittsburgh Railways Co. Trolley line to Washington," a spokesman said. "We never expected anything like this."

Police said the job hunters were unemployed coal miners, mill hands, and workers laid off from industrial plants in the area. Some of the men said they had no work for as long as 18 months and two years.

The Election Picture---Coast to Coast

Coudert in Toughest Race of His Career

REP. FREDERICK R. COUDERT (R) of Manhattan's 17th C.D., perhaps one of the most reactionary, pro-fascist members of the House representing New York, is facing the sharpest challenge of his Congressional career.

His opponent is Bernard Akers, considered a New Deal Democrat. Akers has Liberal Party support. The American Labor Party is running no candidate, in line with its policy of unity to defeat all McCarthyite Congressmen.

In 1940 as a State Senator, Coudert sponsored the Rapp-Coudert committee which conducted the first of the witchhunts against the schools. During World War II, he represented the Vichy government of collaborators as well as the Bank of France following its seizure by the Nazis.

While Coudert's witchhunting committee never exposed one anti-Semitic incident in the New York schools, his campaigns both for State Senate and Congress were supported by anti-Semites. In the State Senate, Coudert blocked the passage of FEPC.

During the war, he made such sharp attacks on our allies and on the Roosevelt government that his speech to the Legion convention in 1944 was censored by WMCA, which charged that Coudert was trying to stir up disunity within the country.

Since his election to Congress in 1946, he has not departed from his previous pro-fascist role. Coudert voted for the Smith Act, Taft-Hartley, Walter-McCarran Immigration Law, for the Tidelands Oil giveaway . . . against strong rent control measures, and against public housing. He read into the Congressional Record a column by Winchell praising McCarthy.

The Republicans fearful for the first time that Coudert can be defeated have brought all their big guns into the campaign. Dewey and Brownell are co-chairmen of a committee to reelect Coudert. The Herald Tribune, the Daily News and Daily Mirror have editorially called on the voters to send him back to Congress.

Coudert is leaning heavily on red-baiting and on demagoguery on the peace question for his reelection.

AKERS puts his main stress in the campaign on the voting record of Coudert. His own platform includes a repeal of the Walter-McCarran, support of low and middle income housing, support to small business, and FEPC. His foreign policy plank is based on "strong national defense."

At the start of the campaign he put most stress on the issue. Evidently sensing the lack of response of the voters Akers has begun to soft pedal the "strong defense" issue and put greater weight on his domestic program.

His chance to defeat Coudert would be improved by developing a stronger platform for peace. So far Akers has not raised the issue of McCarthyism. The district is traditionally Republican, has a strong liberal Republican base. The 17th is the heart of the Stanley-Isaacs-Newbold Morris forces in the Republican Party.

Akers is supported by the CIO. He is generally aligned with the New Deal forces within the Democratic Party. He is a former law partner of FDR, Jr. His independent committee is headed by Mayor Wagner and includes Sen. Herbert Lehman. An aggressive campaign is being waged in his behalf.

Despite the fact that this is not a marginal district, it is possible that Coudert may be defeated. The

enrollment in the district in 1953 showed approximately 57,192 Republicans, 48,250 Democrats, 2,844 Liberals, 1,176 ALP and 10,071 independent. If the Democratic trend continues, a combination of this together with a highly organized campaign to reach all the voters, and a sharper campaign on the issues can defeat Coudert.



COUDERT

A Labor Unity Like New Deal Days

By TERRY PETTUS

SEATTLE.—Labor unity on a scale which has not been matched in Washington state since New Deal days has developed around a full seven-man congressional slate and an imposing bloc of liberal Democratic nominees for the state legislature. With the campaign in the final stretch every sign indicates that the Democrats will pick up from one to three congressional seats from GOP incumbents and win control of the state House of Representatives.

It's an "off, off year" in Washington state. Once every 12 years there is neither a U. S. Senate nor any state office to be filled. The only state-wide campaign is for Congressman-at-large and in it young Democrat Don Magnuson is the heavy favorite to beat his McCarthyite opponent Albert Canwell, who headed the defunct state witchhunt committee. With solid labor support in the primaries Magnuson, although unopposed, polled more votes than the combined total of Canwell and three other Republicans.

Democratic victories can come from the First (Seattle) District where former Congressman Hugh R. Mitchell is the favorite to unseat GOP incumbent Tom Pelly. Harry Henson has the edge over Rep. Jack Westland (one of Ike's golfing partners) in the Second District comprising Northwest Washington counties. It is a nip and tuck race in the Fifth (Spokane and eastern Washington) and the Sixth (Tacoma and Pierce County) with Art Garton and John T. McCutcheon conducting aggressive campaigns against Republicans Hal Holmes and Thor Tollefson.

THE WEAKNESS in the campaign is the general failure of the Democratic candidates to relate the domestic issues to world peace. Republicans are pressing this advantage and are making noises like a "peace party" by emphasizing the Korean armistice and the administration's avoidance of military intervention in Indochina. While McCutcheon is doing a courageous job in defense of basic civil rights Mitchell is retreating from red-baiting attacks which are increasing in frequency. Mitchell sought to appease the McCarthyites by praising the recent Velde committee hearings in Seattle. But it didn't work. Both Velde and Rep.

Elizabeth G. Flynn
Radio Schedule on
WBNX (1380),
WLIB (1190)

Oct. 26, Tuesday — WBNX (1380) 10:30 p.m.
Oct. 28, Thursday — WBNX (1380) 10:30 p.m.
Oct. 30, Saturday — WBNX (1380) 10:30 p.m.
Oct. 31, Sunday — WBNX (1380) 10:30 p.m.
Nov. 1, Monday — WLIB (1190) 12:15 noon.
Nov. 1, Monday — WBNX (1380) 11 p.m.



Donald Jackson of California have invaded Seattle to give Mitchell a red-baiting blast via radio and TV.

Republicans are admittedly desperate over the legislative picture which threatens to make a lame-duck out of Gov. Arthur B. Langlie. The trend indicates that the Democrats will gain a maximum of 15 seats. Nine are necessary for control.

The labor-backed legislative candidates include a bloc of 39 who stood fast on labor and liberal issues in the 1953 session. All the labor endorsed candidates are on record against the so-called "right to work" law and for liberalization of the unemployment and industrial insurance programs. A coalition of school, public power and social security forces has developed around most of the labor candidates.

The decisive sections of labor are also expressing, in various forms, their independence of the right-wing state Democratic Party leadership. The AFL, through its Labor League for Political Education is setting up its own independent election apparatus through legislative districts and precinct stewards.

THE CIO Political Action Committee is openly challenging the capitulation and employer-inspired policies of the state Democratic leadership. Its affiliates along with many AFL locals are all out behind Clyde Tisdale, a former logger, in the Third Congressional District. State Democratic leaders touched off a heated controversy by repudiating Tisdale in a move which would guarantee the reelection of Rep. Russell V. Mack, a lumber industry Congressman.

CIO-PAC also rebuffed the party leaders by its endorsement of Benjamin F. McAdoo, the only Negro to win a Democratic legislative nomination, and George Hurley, a

— THE —
November Elections
and the fight for
Jobs, Peace, Equal Rights,
Democracy
By PETTIS PERRY
New Century Publishers
832 Broadway, New York 5

Ky. Labor Seeks to Defeat Rep. Robsion

By MAX GORDON

LOUISVILLE.—Kentucky labor, more active and united politically than in some years, is backing former vice-president Alben Barkley's bid to return to the U.S. Senate, but is giving major attention to the defeat of Republican congressman John S. Robsion in the Third District here.

The feeling is that Barkley is certain to defeat his GOP opponent, Senator John Sherman Cooper. Like Clifford Case in New Jersey, Cooper is known as a "liberal" Republican and is being

knifed by the McCarthyite elements in his party. The job is being done more smoothly and stealthily here.

Not that Barkley is escaping the same treatment from reactionary Democrats. But the state is generally Democratic and Barkley is a power. In the past several days he has been making his main pitch on tobacco price supports, and his efforts to maintain them. He and Sen. Cooper have been engaged in a tussle as to who gets credit for having maintained them in the postwar period.

BOTH Louisville papers the Courier-Journal and the Times—have endorsed Barkley on the same grounds; namely, that a Democratic Senate would remove Sens. McCarthy, Jenner and other reactionaries from committee chairmanships.

The Third District in Louisville is one of the two in Kentucky represented by a Republican. Six are Democratic. It is a district with a large trade union membership—the AFL's League for Labor's Political Education claims 90,000 members—and a big "independent" vote. LLPE spokesmen maintain it has gone Republican in recent years because of the weak candidates and campaigns run by the Democrats.

This year, the Democratic candidate is Harrison M. Robertson, well-known corporation lawyer, whom the unionists maintain is a "New Deal Democrat." They are campaigning to get out the labor vote for him.

Robertson has been campaigning on taxes. His main campaign instrument, the Committee for Robertson, is heavily middle-class, and he has considerable support from independent voters of that class. Labor's view is that its backing for him should be confined largely within union circles lest some of the middle class support be lost. Robertson's discussion of issues has been likewise somewhat muted as far as labor needs are concerned.

This kind of campaigning may well limit the possibility of getting out the large labor vote.

Like most Republicans, Rep. Robsion has been hitting hard on the "peace" issue, pointing to the fact that under Eisenhower the Korean war ended and peace has been established.

Robertson's answers have been more effective than most Democrats. He notes how the Administration almost succeeded in drawing the nation into the Indochina war; exposes the slogans and policies of the Eisenhower Administration, such as "massive retaliation," and wants to know what kind of peace policy that is.

THE ONE other GOP district, the Eighth, is a heavy mining area in southern Kentucky, hard hit by unemployment. The miners used to vote regularly for GOP Congressman J. S. Golden, who was personally close to them and responsive to their particular demands in Congress. But Golden has retired, and this may affect the election in the district drastically. Outside of the miners, labor has little in the district.

The six Democratic Congressmen are considered sure bets for reelection.

former legislator. Hurley was also "repudiated" because of his past association with the Progressive Party and ties to progressive labor unions. McAdoo is the victim of a bi-partisan move to eliminate Negro representation in the 37th Legislative District. The state leaders appointed a white machine candidate to supplant McAdoo. The case is now before the state Supreme Court and if McAdoo is permanently ruled off the ballot he will conduct a sticker campaign with labor and community backing.

Candidate for Congress Wants China Trade

By a Rank and File Worker

COOS BAY, Ore.—Trade with New China was urged by Charles O. Porter, Democratic candidate for Congress in Oregon's Fourth District, before a crowd of 200 longshoremen during the morning hiring period at the union hall in North Bend, Oct. 14.

Porter seeks the seat of Taft-Hartleyite Rep. Harris Ellsworth, Republican.

Porter in answer to an International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union member's question, said he was in favor of the U. S. trading with People's China, and that the shipment of lumber and other non-strategic materials should not be in contradiction to our foreign policy.

China's admission to the UN also got Porter's support. He favored a peaceful co-existence and said that these matters should be handled through negotiations.

ILWU Local 12 here is on record for trade with all countries and peaceful co-existence. The feeling in labor circles here is that Porter didn't hurt his position as the Coos Bay Times has said, but rather it would open up the China trade question for full discussion and action and also China trade would help the lumber industry in markets for lumber.

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TWISTING THE MEANING

WALL STREET has begun to face up to the fact that its favorite party, the GOP, is likely to take a well deserved drubbing at the hands of the voters. For there is every sign that a majority of the voters will go to the polls Nov. 2 and cast their ballots for a return to the New Deal policies of FDR, for jobs and an anti-depression program, for public housing and lower taxes, for repeal of Taft-Hartley and other repressive legislation, for civil rights and an end to jimcrow, for peace and for well greased skids for Joe McCarthy. This is the fundamental meaning of the American people's turning away from the Eisenhower-GOP 83d Congress.

Feeling impotent to stem this tide, Big Business is now resolved to rob the people of these objectives by blurring the issues and confusing the meaning of the election's outcome. This they propose to do through conservative Democrats and Dixiecrats, who represent Big Business interests in the Democratic Party.

Thus, Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, Democratic Senate leader, is dictating the character of the campaign being waged by Democratic candidates. According to the N.Y. Times yesterday, Johnson has instructed those candidates to softpedal "New Dealish speeches and attitudes," and he is sending "conservative Democratic speakers" to tour the country. And just as he counselled avoidance of the McCarthy issue by Democrats during sessions of the Senate, he is now insisting that his party's candidates refrain from attacking the Wisconsin fuhrer.

In New York, Jim Farley whose pro-McCarthy and Big Business influence has been repeatedly rejected by the Democratic rank and file, has demonstratively linked himself with Harriman's candidacy.

The Farleyites and Dixiecrats are not only climbing aboard the bandwagon for the ride—they are also trying to steer that bandwagon into the reactionary mud where the voters don't want it to go. They are trying, in advance, to keep the defeat of the GOP, which they expect, from being a defeat of the reactionary policies for which the GOP-Big Business crowd stands.

To guarantee that the vote Nov. 2 will register a clear people's mandate for peace, jobs and democracy, labor, the Negro people, the working farmers, should exert maximum pressure on the candidates they support to persuade them to speak out loudly and clearly for a genuine peace policy and against McCarthyism.

In every Congressional race the people should leave no stone unturned to guarantee defeat of the McCarthyites and that the candidates who fight against McCarthyism and are in turn attacked most viciously by McCarthyites should win by the largest possible vote.

In New York, where the ALP is on the ballot, and in other states where progressive independents are running, it should be realized that piling up a powerful vote for these candidates will be the clearest vote for the rejection of the GOP-Big Business policies along with the rejection of the GOP candidates.

THE NINE-POWER DEAL

WASHINGTON IS again ringing bells on the new Nazi deal it figures it has in the bag now after the Nine-Power conference.

But why are we supposed to rejoice? Because the Nazi mass murderers would get guns and a war machine again? The Washington hoopla cannot hide the deadly danger of this lunatic scheme which places America's safety in the hands of the professional warmakers who ran the gas chambers. Nor can it hide the well-nigh universal hatred of this deadly scheme among the peoples of West Europe, West Germany included.

Since the fraud that the Nazis will "defend freedom" mocks even the most naive, they tell us "there is no choice."

If anything, this is an even bigger lie than the freedom-hunger of the Nazi generals. For there is a practical, constructive choice.

Elements of it have been repeated by the Soviet Union, and by French and German leaders of all opinion.

In the latest Soviet note, for example, the Soviet Union asks for a negotiation around these points—(1) withdrawal of all occupation armies from Germany; (2) the holding of all-German elections on terms to be negotiated by the Big Four and the Germans; (3) the unification of Germany, with a defense force under Big Four control, and her admission to an all-Europe defense system in which aggression by any single member will be punished by the collective sanctions of all.

These peace-strengthening ideas are powerful in West Europe, far more than the press here dares to admit.

The American Labor Party is courageously challenging the Dulles scheme. Its challenge should be echoed up and down the city and state. Its exposure of the Nazi deal adds another powerful reason for a large ALP vote.

WITH THE AID of slickly written speeches and a huckster-managed promotion campaign, Sen. Irving M. Ives, the GOP candidate for the governorship of New York is made to resemble a cross between Abe Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The man who basks in the glory of Thomas E. Dewey, as reflected in the well-paid and well-placed publicity build-up, is hailed as a "champion of civil rights," a "friend of labor," and a "common man." But the real life Dewey-Ives story belies the paper representations. And those Negro and labor voters who have been suffering some dangerous illusions in the two GOP leaders should consult the record.

In Harlem, the Amsterdam News and the New York Age, New York City's leading Negro weeklies, have both declared for the GOP slate of candidates. Two former Democratic Party district leaders—Daniel Burrows and Joseph Ford—have endorsed Ives, and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, who wrote a full-length Readers Digest (Oct. 1954) article in praise of President Eisenhower's civil rights record, has furnished the Republicans with one of their most effective pieces of campaign literature.

Both Dewey and Ives derive their "prestige" as civil rights champions from the fact that Ives was a co-sponsor of the Ives-Quinn Law establishing a State Committee Against Discrimination. On the basis of this Dewey and his supporters are given credit for having rid the state of anti-Negro discrimination. But few will recall that it took years of pressure on the GOP legislature—from 1936 to 1944—before positive action was obtained. During this time, Ives was Albany's "Mr. Republican." And forgotten, also, is the fact that by 1944 when the legislature did act, there was so much pressure for anti-discrimination it would have threatened GOP rule to ignore it.

EVEN SO, discrimination is still the rule in many of the state's industries. Air transport, railroad, many sections of the building trades and other skilled crafts have yet to open their ranks to Negro workers. And this is eight years after an anti-discrimination law has been put on the books.

Possibly one of the most lily-white areas of employment, to bring the matter closer to Dewey, is the Governor's executive offices. There is not a Negro among his counsellors and executive assistants. Nor is there a Negro (and presumably not a friend of Negroes) state department or commission head. This is especially glaring in those state agencies having to do with banking and insurance, fields where Negroes have been most discriminated against.

Dewey and the GOP have fought stubbornly for compul-

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Dewey and Ives And Civil Rights

sory auto insurance. But the GOP has killed every legislative move to end the discrimination against Negro risks. No insurance company insure Negro motorists.

Negroes who are forced to insure their cars by state law must be accepted by a special "pool" and pay discriminatory rates amounting to as much as \$30-40 per year more than white persons.

On the other hand the Dewey Administration studiously destroyed the International Workers Order, an inter-racial fraternal insurance organization, which offered Negroes health and life insurance at the lowest rates. The insurance once held in this organization is now in the hands of a state agency and will be turned over to a big business outfit which operates in the tradition of big business.

THE DEWEY Administration has not moved a finger against the mortgage banks' refusal to lend money for improving Negro property or for building homes for Negroes outside the established ghettos.

It would appear that a champion of civil rights in New York during 12 years, would have gotten around to attacking these problems which so vitally affect every tenth New Yorker. To do so would have made the man fit the script.

As a U. S. Senator, Ives has been connected with FEPC legislation almost every session; but he has been very careful to temper his civil rights gestures with a bow to States Rights Dixiecrat sentiment. For example when stating his opinion of FEPC on March 27, 1947, he said:

"I do not believe in compulsion in dealing with problems of this kind."

And this year when the chips were down on FEPC, Ives held up hearings on a bill he had co-sponsored on the excuse that he wanted to get some new sponsors for it. He was not satisfied with united labor support, the backing of all Negro organizations, the major church groups plus the joint pledges of Republicans and Democrats. He hid behind the discouraging answers he received from known opponents of the bill and then moved too late for action in the last session.

The Ives domestic position on

"compulsion" was not matched by his foreign policy outlook. On Dec. 10, 1948, returning from a European trip he urged the return to Italy of former African colonies. He would compel African colonial subjects to accept alien rule but would not put the force of law behind the right of Americans to earn a living in our "free economy."

THERE IS NO RECORD of an Ives protest when Dewey signed extradition papers sending Negroes back to southern chain gangs. The last one this writer can remember was George Clayton, sent from New York City to serve a life sentence on a Georgia chain gang, when Dewey said he had to observe the sovereignty of other states. In this he refused to exercise his own prerogatives as did Gov. C. Mennen Williams of Michigan, when southern states sought extradition of Negroes from his state.

This, in part, is the Dewey-Ives record. Why, then, is it glossed over and made to appear the opposite? A part of the answer is in the do-nothing attitude of the Democratic leaders. In most cases, they have followed the lead of Adlai Stevenson, who, since 1952, remained mum on civil rights. In New York City there have been no major advances in Negro representation. Averell Harriman, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate has even ignored a Negro organization's request for a position on Negro executive appointments.

Moreover, the labor movement, as well, seeming complacent and believing that the Negro voters are automatically Democratic, has not advanced its demands for Negro rights.

We must conclude, then, that (1) the Republican strategy has created some rifts among the Negro voters, and that (2) there has been a weakening of the loose alliance of Negro groups and the unions, and that (3) the Republicans are almost sure to register some gains among Negroes as a result of these developments.

Whether or not these gains are enough to make a difference in the final election results, they represent a significant danger calling for prompt action, especially by unionists and other independent voters.

The City the Headlines Killed

By LESTER RODNEY

REMEMBER THOSE headlines about Hanoi "dying" when the Vietnamese took over their own city from the French colonialists and Foreign Legionnaires? Gosh, poor, poor Hanoi.

Now here is a little first hand, factual description (for which, hoorah) from Tillman Durdin in the N. Y. Times. See what it does to the "death of a city" headlines, and to Times editorials!

"The Vietnam rulers have succeeded in making a favorable impression by such simple means as well-behaved soldiers, the elimination of corruption in official activity, the abolition of prostitution and other vices that formerly flourished in Hanoi and the firm enforcement of law and order. Hanoi residents contrast unfavorably the situation that existed in former times with the Vietnamese accomplishments."

Gosh, a literal hell on earth, this

death of a city! No more official corruption, no more prostitution, well behaved soldiery, and law and order! It's enough to make the blood run cold!

Then the terrible, brutal, totalitarian press regulations. Hanoi newspapermen were informed that it was against the law to print stuff that would be "propaganda in favor of war, or infringe the application of the armistice, the consolidation of peace. . . ." Also, under the new regime, "there are no anti-French or anti-American declarations."

Horrible, just too horrible! "Most of Hanoi's inhabitants are for the Vietnam," the same story from Hanoi reports. Wonder why!

OF IF YOU prefer the real Indochina story right from the horses' mouth—the French commander in chief at Dienbienphu,

Gen. de Castries, this is what he said when he got back to Paris, speaking of Ho Chi Minh:

"He has succeeded in welding behind him a great lot of people, most of them nationalists. The Vietnamese soldiers fought with a great faith, the faith of those who fight for the freedom and the sovereignty of their country."

And this was the war this administration, now boasting of being for peace, for election purposes, tried so desperately to drag us into on the opposite side of those who fought for the freedom and sovereignty of their country, of those who end corruption, of those for whom the population are for!

Hoorah for the good sense and patriotism of our nation in refusing to go in spite of all the drum-beating headlines and all the pleading and inciting by Eisenhower and Nixon!

Jersey Paper Hits Ballot Ban on CP Candidates

"When Congress begins to outlaw political parties, how many years will it take to reach a point where an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress would outlaw the Republican Party, or vice versa?" asks the Hudson Dispatch of Hudson County, N. J., in an editorial hitting the ruling removing Bert Salwen and Charles Nusser, Communist Party candidates from the New Jersey ballot.

"You cannot," says the editorial, "eradicate an ideology by outlawing a political party any more than you can abolish sin by outlawing it. . . . While severe criminal laws would deter potential criminals, they act just in reverse in the stamping out of an ideology. That is the reason Congress was so foolish in passing a bill, signed into law by President Eisenhower, 'out-

lawing the Communist Party.' "When Congress begins to outlaw political parties, how many years will it take to reach a point where an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress would outlaw the Republican, or vice versa?" "How long a step would it be from there to the outlawing of some religious cult, and then some major religion?"

Opining that the "outlaw" act would cause the "Communists (to) get more sympathy and more recruits through these insane anti-Red moves than it would get by being allowed to continue the Communist Party," the editorial attributed Congress' action to "the heat of an election year when both major parties were trying to prove to the people that IT WOULD

SAVE THE COUNTRY FROM COMMUNISM." And so, despite expressed opposition from J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General Brownell, the editorial concludes, "the heat was on, and the members of Congress wanted to show the people how anti-Communist they were. What a high price to pay for such a tawdry result."

CIO Packers Back Baltimore Fight On Desegregation

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25 (FP).—The mayor, police, and superintendent of schools of Baltimore were commended by Local 392, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, for their "firm and courageous" stand in support of the desegregation program in the city schools.

The 900 Negro and white unionists, employed at the American Sugar Co. refinery, praised the authorities' "crackdown" on recent moves to block the co-education of Negro and white students.

In a similar action, leaders of UPWA District Council 8, with 15,000 members along the east coast, including Baltimore, acted to place the full strength of the district behind the fight to eliminate school segregation this year.

Meyer Stern, district director, wired a demand to President Eisenhower and Attorney General Herbert Brownell that instigators of mob demonstrations, such as recently occurred in Baltimore, Milford and Washington, be prosecuted. Stern described the activities of the so-called National Association for the Advancement of White People, "a direct challenge to the lawfully constituted authorities of the land."

The international union's executive board has also moved to organize support for speedy desegregation in public schools. Vice president Russell Lesley, head of the union's anti-discrimination program, applauded the national CIO's decision to name Baltimore as a concentration point in its own fight to support the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing jimcrow education.

"If the Supreme Court decision can be nullified in a border state," Lesley said, "then these anti-American elements will try to set aside the decision all over the south."

WILMINGTON, Oct. 25.—The ten Negro tenth-graders who first were accepted, then rejected, as

pupils in the "white" high school at Milford, Del., have been relegated until Dec. 13 to the jimcrow high school at Georgetown, 17 miles distant.

This is the third school to which the Negro pupils, graduates of Milford's jimcrow nine-grade Banneker school of last June, have been assigned since school opened in September.

A chancery court recently ruled they had a "clear legal right" to reinstatement by the "white" Milford school, following an appeal by the NAACP, representing their parents.

But the Milford school board, installed after the old board resigned, appealed the Chancery court order. Last Friday the State Supreme Court decided to stay the order pending hearing of the appeal Dec. 13.

In Dover the same pattern of minimal desegregation attempted at Milford is operating. Some ten Negro tenth-graders are attending the heretofore lily-white academic high school.

In Wilmington, where a real integration was effected in both public and parochial schools on an overall, not a token, basis, it has proceeded without incident.

The Louisville Story

Daily Worker reporter Max Gordon, just returned from Louisville, Kentucky, where he interviewed the district attorney, local police chief, leaders of labor, Negro organizations and others, tells the story of the frame-up against six white progressives in order to cover the violence of white supremacists against the Negro people.

Starting in next week's issue of THE WORKER and continuing in the DAILY WORKER next Monday and Tuesday.

ALP RALLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

Ingersol, chairman of the 12th AD Church Ave. ALP club.

The Premier Palace rally also heard Mike Wollin, housing expert and attorney, ALP candidate for the state senate in the 16th senate district; Moe Alpert, chairman of the 23rd AD ALP Club in Bronxville, and Peretz Rosenstein, candidate for the assembly in the 15th AD.

IN MANHATTAN TODAY

Today the ALP campaign will center on Manhattan, with Powe and Clifford McAvoy, ALP candidate for mayor in 1953, addressing an outdoor meeting of garment workers, 38th St. and Eighth Ave., at noon.

Tonight, John T. McManus and his three state-wide running mates will speak at Central Plaza Hall, Seventh St. and Second Ave., and Manhattan Towers, Broadway and 75th St.

Tomorrow Powe will address three Harlem meetings in veterans' halls under auspices of the Independent Citizens' Committee for Ralph Powe.

Polish Group Reports on Trip Through China

WARSAW, Oct. 25.—The Polish delegation which took part in ceremonies marking the fifth anniversary of the People's Republic of China has returned to Warsaw after visits to Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Mukden and Anshan. The group also visited Ulan Bator in the Mongolian People's Republic, and Hanoi in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The delegation was led by Boleslaw Bierut, first secretary of the United Workers Party, and included Stefan Ignar, vice chairman of the United Peasant Party, and Deputy Premiers Jakub Berman and Stefan Jedrychowski.

In Peking, the delegation was received by Mao Tse-tung, chairman of People's China. It also met with Premier Chou En-lai, who visited Warsaw last July, and Liu Shao-chi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

In Ulan Bator, the delegation was greeted by Premier Yumzhagshiyin Tsendenbal.

Poland's trade with China will this year reach a level eight times higher than in 1950 and more than 60 percent of Polish exports to that country will consist of capital goods and manufactures. China in turn is shipping iron and other ores, non-ferrous metals, consumer goods such as rice, tea and tobacco, silk textiles, fats and fibres.

4th Victim Dies

In Upstate Crash

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A fourth young man died today of injuries received when a new auto being "speed tested" by its owner on the Saw Mill River Parkway crashed into a tree at more than 85 miles an hour.

The driver, Henry Benton, 32 of the Bronx, was only slightly injured. He was held for hearing on a charge of criminal negligence.

Three of the five passengers were killed instantly.

UE Asks Hearing On Minimum Pay In Lamp Industry

A call for an "open hearing to take evidence by all interested parties on the prevailing minimum wage in the lamp industry" was issued yesterday to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell by Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE).

Declaring that a serious economic situation is developing in low-wage areas, Fitzgerald called for strict enforcement of the nation's minimum wage regulations.

"For many years," the communication to Mitchell stated, "the wage rates in the lamp industry have afforded ample proof that the minimum wage on government contracts in the industry could be set under the authority of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act at a far higher figure than the present minimum wage of 75 cents an hour. Instead of raising wages under the Walsh-Healey Act, the Department of Labor has actually lowered the minimum wage by issuing learners' permits allowing rates below 75 cents and hour, rates far below even a minimum subsistence level.

"The failure of the Department of Labor to live up to its responsibilities has encouraged companies in the lamp industry to carry through their runaway plant program to low wage areas in the South and rural North."

Alabama Mayor Promises Safety To Organizer

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 24 (FP).—At a federal court hearing here, the mayor of Linden, Ala., promised to give protection to a union organizer, and the latter dropped his request for an injunction against the official and two other citizens of the town.

The action was taken in connection with a suit for \$50,000 damages filed by John Kissack of Chattanooga, a field representative for the AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union.

His petition charged that mayor Willie C. Little and two others led a mob that gave him and a woman organizer 30 minutes to leave Linden on Sept. 16. They were seeking to organize employees of the Linden Manufacturing Co., a firm leasing a city-financed factory building.

Says Job Drop Slows Merger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (FP).—A spokesman for the CIO United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers said here that mass unemployment caused the delay in plans for merging that union with the CIO Oilworkers International Union.

"We just finished a couple of conventions," he said, "the last one in St. Louis in September. So many of our locals have been hit by unemployment they can't afford to send delegates to another one right away."

From other sources it was learned that despite convention approval, many members of the gas coke union board are opposed to the merger. Difficulty, it was reported, arose over assignment over present officers of the union to new jobs in a merged union.

Clifford Case Called Victim of Own Creation

NEWARK, Oct. 24.—In his keynote remarks to the Civil Rights Congress Conference to Nullify and Repeal the Communist Control Act of 1954, Lewis M. Moroze, executive secretary of the CRC of N.J., warned that the gutter attack on Clifford P. Case was a "sharp example of how wide a path the anti-Communist legislation cuts in its attacks on the American people and their rights."

After listening to Case on TV, Moroze declared: "Despite the fact that Case's sister suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of the concept of guilt by association now rampant in the land, and flowing from the anti-Communist legislation passed in the past decade, and despite the gutter attack on himself, Case has not drawn the serious lesson of these attacks. Blinded by his own acceptance of the big lie of 'the menace of Communism,' Case is still not aware that he is a victim of his own creature."

"How else account for the fact that Case is proud of his role in drafting the Mundt-Nixon Bill."

"It is also interesting to note that the smear was started by Bella Dodd, one of America's stable of informers."

"The current series in the Newark Star Ledger by another informer, Louis Budenz, must be viewed with alarm by the people of New Jersey."

Finds 5 Undersea Volcanoes in Pacific

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25.—Discovery of five undersea volcanoes southeast of the island of Hawaii was reported today by Dr. Kenneth C. Emery, professor of geology and oceanography at the University of Southern California.

Although one of the cones is 12,000 feet high, its crater still is 5,300 feet below the ocean surface.

Classified Ads

FURNISHED ROOMS
FURNISHED room to rent, 119 St. and Amsterdam Ave. Pleasant room with private family. \$8 per week. Tel: UN 4-2299.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN HEAD LAUDS UNION ON PAY CUT

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 24 (FP).—Leaders of the CIO Textile Workers Union were lauded here for their willingness to agree to wage reductions, increased work loads and the dropping of certain fringe benefits.

The praise came from Joseph B. Ely, ex-governor of Massachusetts and president of the American Woolen Co., now in the process of merger with Texton and Robbin Mills.

After admitting operations in the south have not lived up to expectations, Ely said:

"My first responsibility as president was to bring to a close a most unfortunate and unworkable situation which had resulted in the striking of all our CIO mills in the north. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the leaders

of that organization for their intelligent cooperation in the rewriting of our contracts on a very much more favorable basis both as to wages, working loads and fringe benefits."

Ely readily conceded that in "certain goods" there was a profitable field in northern textile.

"The setup of southern mills is not suitable for fancies in either woolen or worsted production," he said, "and it will be a long time before the know-how can be acquired and mills set up with heavy work loads where the volume is the essence of their business."

The union agreed to the wage cuts after a pattern had been set in an arbitration case, and after American Woolen and other firms contended this was the only basis on which they could compete with the south.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Stokowski Sends Out an SOS

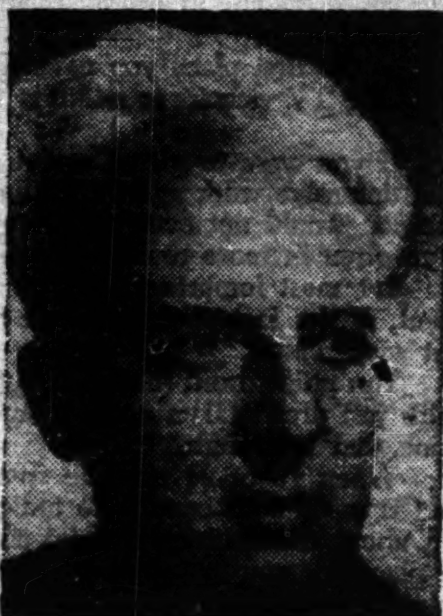
Leopold Stokowski makes a vigorous plea in behalf of the nation's symphonic musicians in the Oct. 20 issue of Variety.

His findings are similar to those revealed recently by the magazine March of Labor and also by Henry Kaiser, counsel for the AFL American Federation of Musicians.

There are some great orchestras in our country, says Stokowski, but behind the scenes conditions are so bad that many members of symphonies are unable to support their families all year round from music.

This column pointed out a few weeks ago that the 32 major symphony orchestras now employ less than 3,000 musicians and the average income of most of them is less than \$2,000 a year. Only a handful of stars earn those big salaries you hear about.

Thus, many symphonic musicians are forced to do other kinds of work and the result is a steady lowering of the quality of their music contributions and the quality of performance of their orchestra.



LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI

This tendency is growing, he says, and it threatens the future of our symphony orchestras and our cultural life. The same thing is true of the artists who once played with the "fine radio-station orchestras" most of which have been disbanded. Fewer than 2,200 are currently employed in the country's 2,636 radio stations. This is less than one musician per station.

The result is a "triple loss" for American music: 1. Some of our finest players have no work. 2. Thousands of listeners cannot hear these orchestras any more. 3. Our gifted composers have lost one of their best opportunities for performance of their music.

The picture is brighter, Stokowski finds, with respect to the student orchestras which are springing up on campuses all over the country and producing a new generation of gifted musicians, some with a real talent for composing and conducting.

But there is a dark side to this picture too, he points out.

Many orchestras still refuse to hire American conductors and some of the European conductors never play music written by Americans. Outstanding exceptions were the late Koussevitzky and Stock, and now Mitropoulos, Reiner, Golschmann and Szell, "who to their honor have championed the American composer."

There seems to be several reasons for this, says Stokowski and at the head of his list he puts "snobbism"—the idea that American musicians are necessarily inferior to European.

Then comes the "unseen but powerful" pressures of "high society" and the equally strong commercial pressures.

Then there's ignorance of the great talent "now arising in the younger generation."

For Negro talent the picture is indeed deplorable.

Racial discrimination plays a part in "high society's" neglect of young American artists says Stokowski. Some of the younger conductors are forced to live and work in Europe where their talents are recognized and encouraged. Dean Dixon, a Negro, conducts in Scandinavia.

One solution, Stokowski believes, is a yearly festival of American music which would make the country conscious of its musical wealth and where the talents of young American composers, dancers, singers, scenic and costume designers, choreographers, lighting experts, instrumentalists and conductors would be displayed.

Book Notes

As recently as six months ago certain journalists were spreading the rumor that Ho Chi Minh, the leader of the Viet Minh people's government was actually dead. Now the "dead" man has just taken over Hanoi in the name of the Indochinese people as the terms of the armistice begin to be carried out and a new epoch begins in the lives of a colonial people in Southeast Asia. Who these people are, what their intentions are, the ideals which guide them, etc., are still best described in Joseph Starobin's book, "Eyewitness in Indochina" which came out last May and which has been widely read for the first-hand light it sheds on events and life in the Viet Minh country. And this information is still lacking, actually, in any place except in that book for American readers who want to penetrate the distortion which still cloud an understanding of what really happened and is happening in Indochina.

Bakers Union Insures Members' Wives in HIP

Bakers Union Local 1, AFL, will insure some 800 wives of its members in the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP) beginning Nov. 1.

This is believed to be the first time that any union has provided benefits for members' wives superior to those enjoyed by the members themselves. The members will continue to get medical and surgical coverage through the union's present health program.

The union-employer welfare fund does not have enough money at the present time to pay HIP

premiums for both members and wives. The fund's trustees decided to bring the wives to HIP first because women usually have greater need for a comprehensive health plan. Any children born to the wives will receive fully prepaid pediatric care for the first year. All wives are to be covered, regardless of age.

Through HIP the bakers' wives will receive inclusive medical, surgical and specialist care, plus X-rays, laboratory procedures, ambulance and visiting nurse service and physical therapy, without extra charge.

Today's Best Bets On TV, Movies

TV
Ding Dong School (4) 10 a.m.
Dinah Shore (4) 7:30
Movie: Private Affairs of Bel Ami (9) 7:30 and 10
Red Skelton (2) 8
Martha Ray (4) 8
Halls of Ivy—Ronald Coleman (2) 8:30
Twenty Questions—Quiz (7) 8:30
Danny Thomas (7) 9
Life with Father (2) 10
See It Now—Ed Murrow (2) 10:30
It's A Great Life (4) 10:30
Movie: Passage to London (2) British
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1

RADIO

Elizabeth Curley Flynn, WMNX (1380 on your dial) 10:30 p.m.
American Labor Party, WMGM, 9:15-9:30 p.m.
ALP, WNEW, 10:30-11 p.m.
ALP, WHOM, 11-11:15 p.m.

MOVIES

Chekhov's Ann Cross (Russian) Stanley. New movie
Seven Wives for Seven Brothers & Go, Man Go, RKO Jefferson, Liew's 86th St., Tivoli, Embassy (B'way & 72)
Broken Lance, neighborhoods Vanishing Praisie, Fine Arts UFA, Mr. Magoo, cartoons, 55th Street.
A Star Is Born, Paramount & Victoria.
A Nous La Liberte (French) Art. La Ronde (French Gramercy & 8th St. Playhouse
Lili, 52nd St. Translux.
High and Dry (British) Sutton Hamlet (British) Baronet Little Kidnappers (British) Translux 60th
Gilbert & Sullivan, Beekman Genevieve (British) 68th St. French Touch (French), World Martin Luther, 50th St., Guild. Bread Love & Dreams (Italian), Paris.

DRAMA

In Splendid Error, Greenwich Mews. Starts Oct. 26
All Summer Long, Coronet.
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden.
Oh Men, Oh Women, Henry Miller.
Kismet, Ziegfeld

Course on Main Currents in U.S. Thought

The Jefferson School is offering a new course this term on Main Currents in American Thought: From Jacksonian Democracy to the Spanish-American War. The ideas of such figures as Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, Margaret Fuller, Douglass, Lincoln, Mark Twain and Howells will be discussed. Students enrolling this Wednesday evening will get the full 10 sessions.

Michigan Worker Bazaar Nov. 20-21

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—The Annual Thanksgiving - Christmas Bazaar of the Michigan Worker will be held this year at the A. C. Williams Baptist Church, 2705 Joy Rd., Nov. 20 and 21.

Donations of material are gratefully accepted, and will be picked up if desired. Call Woodward, 4-9015.

Changes Proposed In Traffic Signs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Yellow stop signs at traffic intersections may soon be red and white, according to a recommendation by the National Joint Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. A "Yield right of way" sign where a full stop is not required. It would be a yellow triangle. Pointing downward.

Warning signs should be set further ahead of danger points. The bottom of signs in rural areas must be at least five feet from the ground.

'I Feel Wonderful' at The Theatre de Lys

By BEN LEVINE

If you enjoy the regular Broadway musical revues you will feel wonderful at the off-Broadway show, "I Feel Wonderful," at the Theatre de Lys, 121 Christopher St. This show which opened last week, is fully as expert in acting, directing and dancing as in any revue you'll meet with uptown, and if the theatre is too small for the lavish sets, the imaginative settings by Romain Johnston more than make up for it.

The intimate character of this small theatre is a distinct advantage, for it brings even the last row near to the many pretty girls in the cast, who need no distance to lend charm to their beauty.

There were three numbers I can say I really enjoyed. They were "Dior, Dior," sung by Phyllis Newman, who wore a wonderfully comic parody of a gown styled by Christian Dior and sang a sad ditty about this Paris designer who "leaves women flat"; the dance by Richard Tone and Sherry McCutcheon on an invisible tightrope, and Albie Gaye's comedy acting. Miss Gaye seems to me to be an actress worthy of tragic roles and certainly worthy of better roles than the parody performances assigned to her in this revue.

Janie Janvier is another charming actress, giving youth and freshness to some tired lyrics in the Christmas scene.

But expert as were the dance steps, as in the "Crack in the Record" Charleston steps, they finally gave the same treadmill effect as does the usual dancing I see on my TV set. "Jailhouse Blues," for example, is excellently staged as a prison scene, with male dancers in black tights arranged to give a sad, subdued atmosphere, and the music at times attains the power and rhythm of



the St. James Infirmary blues. But when Richard Tone, as nimble a dancer as I have ever seen, breaks into the jail to preach that "stone walls do not a prison make," and the dancing becomes frantic and acrobatic, the somber atmosphere is tossed out of the barred window, and there is no real gaiety to take its place.

I am sorry to see that these young people, beginning with the 23-year old Jerry Herman, who wrote the music and lyrics and plays the piano in the orchestra, seem to have as their ambition the attainment of the same Broadway successes on which the off-Broadway show was to be an improvement. There isn't a single word said or sung on the stage that indicates a horizon beyond the Broadway footlights. One expects a little more from youth in the way of real gaiety and hope.

Climax This Saturday To Les Pine's 4 Years

In the early spring of 1950, a young Hollywood writer came to New York. In California he had run into the shrinking market for his social satire, and like so many other of his fellow-artists in the film capital, he decided to head East for the comparatively freer atmosphere of New York.

The young writer, whose name was Les Pine, did not create any unusual stir on the shores of the Hudson upon his arrival. But shortly after he got here, someone called up People's Artists, producers of the well-known "Hootenannies," and suggested getting Les Pine to appear on one of their programs.

When Les Pine was introduced at People's Artists' next Hootenanny for his first New York public appearance, the audience was both interested and skeptical—as an audience always is with someone brand new. And then, when Les pokerfaced looked at them and said: "It's a complicated society we live in!"—a few smiles broke out and people settled back for something special. No one in New York has to be told they weren't disappointed.

Within a few weeks, thousands of people in and around New York knew who Les Pine was and wanted to hear him. In the four years that have passed since that time, Les Pine has performed for more than 100,000 people at concerts, rallies, parties, and cultural programs of all kinds. And he always left them asking for more.

But Les was doing a lot more than standing up in front of people and making them laugh. All this time he was busy writing and producing some of the most effective and dramatic work of his career. To the Committee for the Negro in the Arts production of

"Just a Little Simple," he contributed a short sketch called "Grocery Store," dealing with the question of voting in the South. The Greenwich Mews Theater produced his own three-act play, "Monday's Heroes." In 1952, Les went down to Virginia and lived with the striking Menhaden fishermen for a number of weeks. Out of this experience came his play, "The Fishermen," which was produced by the Furriers Union in New York and since then by an independent theater group.

Some of his most fruitful work was done at summer resorts, where he worked as director, writer, actor and general humorist. Audiences at the Fur Workers Resort and Crystal Lake Lodge still recall the vivid dramatic and entertainment evenings Les produced in the summers of 1952 and 1953.

And now, Les is going back to California, to settle once again. And so his many friends, fellow-artists and others, have gotten together and are running a "So Long Les!" evening which will be held this Saturday night at The Pythian, 135 W. 70 St.

The evening will be made up primarily of material written by Les Pine—songs, sketches, and monologues. On hand to perform in this material and in other numbers will be Lloyd Cough, Leon Bibb, Elizabeth Hayes, Earl Robinson, Charles McRae, Steve Jefferson, Lance Haven, Taylor Orr, and many others—and, of course, Les Pine himself. People's Artists, sponsors of the program, say that this will be Les Pine's last New York appearance before leaving.

Tickets for the program may be obtained through People's Artists at 124 W. 21 St. (WA 9-3907).

Bare Illegality of Ohio Smith Act Grand Jury

CLEVELAND, Oct. 25.—A bombshell was exploded in the Federal Court here last week when Thomas L. Terrell, deputy clerk of the County Board of Elections, admitted on the witness stand that at least three of the members of the 1953 Grand Jury which indicted 11 Ohioans under the Smith Act, were not registered voters, and therefore, were not qualified to serve on the Grand Jury. Federal law regarding grand juries provides that they must be selected in conformity with State laws. Ohio laws require that a juror must be a registered voter at the time he is selected for jury duty.

The hearings on the motions of the 11 Ohio Smith Act defendants were opened against a background of tragedy. Alan Greenfield, the son of E. C. Greenfield, one of the defendants, died of polio at 7 a.m. of the day scheduled for the hearings. Judge Charles P. McNamee denied a motion offered by attorney Yetta Land to postpone the hearings because of the sudden death of Greenfield's son, Alan. Judge McNamee granted a motion to recess the hearings to permit the defendants to participate in the funeral rites.

A motion submitted by the defendants to stay all proceedings in the case pending the determination of the constitutionality of the new Communist Control Act of 1954 was quickly denied by the court.

despite vigorous argument offered by Mrs. Land that the defense of the defendants was seriously impaired by this law. The judge did agree to hear further argument on this motion, and directed both sides to submit additional briefs on the matter.

The defense attorneys then proceeded immediately to challenge the methods used in the selection of the grand juries in the Northern District of the Federal Court in Ohio. Hymen Schlessinger of Pittsburgh acting for the defendants called Dale R. Ober to the witness stand. Ober is a statistician employed by the Howard Whipple Green organization, and an authority on population dispersion in Ohio.

Ober identified and amplified on a series of charts and maps prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau and analyzed by his organization. The mass of statistical material outlined in sharp and vivid detail the main concentration areas of the Negro population in the Cleveland areas.

It is the contention of the defense that these heavily populated Negro areas were omitted almost

completely in the drawing of jurors for service on the Federal Grand Juries, in violation of statutes regulating the composition of juries.

The Smith Act defendants are Joseph Brandt, Martin Chancey, Lucille Bethencourt, Joseph Dougher, Dave Katz, Mrs. Frieda Katz, Anthony Krehmarek, E. C. Greenfield, Robert Campbell and George Watt.

Frank Hashmall, the 11th defendant, whose appeal to the Supreme Court has just been turned down for a hearing, is in the Ohio state penitentiary. The gross abuse of justice in his case has attracted national attention. Continued efforts are being made for this release.

Court Asks D. of J. Explain Action on IWO

The U.S. Court of Appeals has ordered the Department of Justice to reply to a series of pointed questions concerning its recent motion to dismiss the "Communist-front" registration order against the liquidated International Workers Order.

The Justice Department, to avoid a public confession that their case against the IWO membership was a complete frameup, based its petition to dismiss upon the legal technicality of mootness. The Court now asks for an explanation, in effect, as to why the registration order was issued in the first place, since the same set of facts existed at that time as exists now.

The Court, composed of Judges Bazelon, Edgerton, and Fahey, gave the government until today to reply, and attorneys John J. Abt and Joseph Forer until Oct. 30 to file a memorandum for the members.

Jerry Trauber, executive secretary of the IWO Policyholders Committee, stated yesterday:

"We are on the verge of a very important victory for the rights of every single person who was ever a member of the IWO. . . . The legal and public struggle of the former members of IWO brought this victory to the horizon. The Policyholders Protective Committee has financed the defense, going into debt thousands of dollars."

Trauber urged policyholders individually and collectively to send contributions to the Committee.

The Committee's office, at 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays till 3 p.m.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Trenchant Disagreement on That Fight

HERE IS an interesting letter disagreeing with our TV viewing idea of the Cavilan-Saxton fight in Philly. The letter is from one who is far from unfamiliar with boxing and boxing skills.

Dear Lester:

I always find plenty of agreement when I say that "Rodney is usually on the beam when nobody else is," but I think that you may have ignored some important points in your analysis of the Cavilan-Saxton fight.

In the first place you gave the edge to Saxton while a majority of the TV viewers in addition to the ringsiders apparently could not.

If you were to give Cavilan due credit for his typically beautiful defensive work against Saxton's dozens of "show" punches the decision would not even be close because Cavilan certainly scored more often in more rounds than Saxton did.

But most important, and on this I have found little disagreement, is the fact that Cavilan's crown was taken from him without good reason.

You pointed out (like many other sports writers) that championships just aren't taken away in such a very close fight. But I don't think that is enough.

When 19 of 21 ringside sportswriters claim that Cavilan won, that is unanimous enough to indicate that there was something rotten about the decision. I think that it definitely would have been in place for you to consider whether the chauvinism which has always been directed against this Cuban champion helped make that decision.

Boxing is one of the most interracial and international of sports, but anyone who has been close to the game knows that prejudice against Negro and foreign boxers is commonplace and decisions have been made by these prejudices.

Johnny Saxton, like most Negro boxers, has probably suffered defeats at the hands of discrimination—(remember the Flanagan decision last December).

But this does not mean that there can be no discrimination in a Cavilan-Saxton fight.

The Negroes of Cuba have been the object of some of the world's worst chauvinism and exploitation. The fact that Cavilan is a foreign Negro undoubtedly was the source of a good deal of Saxton's support.

It is not simply a question of making accusations or panning the judges, but this happens to be an unfortunate fact of life in our country and it takes a first class writer to speak up against it where ever it might be found.

Anyway, there are probably a couple of things that we can agree on.

One is that ex-champion Cavilan has been a great boxer and one of the most exciting competitors in sports. Another is that when you can send your two cents worth into a paper like the "DW" it's worth at least two bucks, so please credit enclosed \$2 to your column.

Sincerely,

CARROLL

CARROLL MAKES OUT a good case for his point. Close fights are one of many things people can honestly see differently, and I could be wrong, probably am, considering the viewpoint of the overwhelming majority on the spot. Yet all one can do is call it the way it looks to him, and without meaning to sound stubborn or unreasonable or to say my view is especially meaningful, to me it was a real close one with a slim margin for Saxton if for anyone.

Judging fights, particularly close ones, is a pretty personal thing, or how would you ever get an honest split decision? My view of this one wasn't COMPLETELY a maverick one, for several of the on the spotscribes called it for Cavilan, the Tribune man saw it exactly even, and I note that TV viewing columnists Frank Graham and Jimmy Cannon thought Saxton won it.

Just so nobody thinks I'm anti-Cavilan, last time I was on the minority side on a Cavilan decision was the time the Kid piled up an impregnable early lead over the clever Billy Graham at the Garden, but Billy finished with a late rush amid a lot of noise from his partisans and short-end bettors and the Daily News led a majority opinion that Graham had really won it.

Anyhow, I certainly agree with Carroll that the title shouldn't have passed along on such a fight. And most certainly Cavilan has been a tremendous welterweight champ since taking the title in 1951. Outside of the incomparable Ray Robinson who preceded him and whose lustre obscured the Kid's talents, you have to go back to Henry Armstrong in my opinion for a better welter champ. And, listen, it may be premature to speak of the Kid in the past tense. He certainly should get first crack at the crown if he wants

WE HAVE SOME contributions to the fund drive to acknowledge and it is indeed a pleasure.

Thanks to a group of readers in the Dyckman area for \$40. To a couple of West Siders who sent \$25 through a member of the staff.

Also a "long time reader of the Daily and The Worker," for \$20 and the kind words. To Friends of Washington Heights area for \$6 sent by E.V. \$5 from a reader in Ithaca who writes, "Here's the best we can do this week, will try to do better soon. All our love to you wonderful people on our paper. . . ." \$3 from a Philadelphia reader.

HW sends another \$1. He originally corrected our "to the manner born," saying it was "to the manor born," then corrected his correction, and now re-affirms his second letter in answer to Rob Hall. Since he sent a dollar each time, long may the argument rage, if HW's money can hold out. His note: "I can think of very few people I'd rather have on my side in a debate than Rob Hall. But I'm afraid my correction of my correction is correct! To the manner born" is cited in Webster's Collegiate under "manner," with explanatory matter. I know all three of us are on the same side in the Big debate, however. . . ."

Carroll sends in \$2 along with his disagreement on the way we saw the Cavilan-Saxton fight. Which proves the same point.

Previously acknowledged here -----\$291
Recorded today -----102
Total -----\$393

Manhattan ALP Election Rallies

Meet the ALP Candidates

Tonight (Tuesday) — 8 P.M.

JOHN T. McMANUS **RALPH POWE**
KAREN MORLEY **GEORGE W. FISH**
ENTERTAINMENT

- East Side ALP — Central Plaza, 6th St. and 2nd Ave.
- West Side ALP — Manhattan Towers, 77 St. & B'way

Admission 49¢

Thursday, October 28 — 8:30 P.M.

HARLEM ALP

Concert: NADINE BREWER, BILL ROBINSON
Speaker: RALPH POWE

Elks Imperial Hall, 169 West 129th Street

Admission 49¢

Friday, October 29 — 8:30 P.M.

18 C.D. ALP

Speakers: JOHN T. McMANUS, FRANK WEDL

Yorkville Temple, 157 East 86th Street

Admission Free

BRONX ELECTION RALLY

Meet ALP State, Local Candidates

JOHN T. McMANUS **KAREN MORLEY** **RALPH POWE** **GEO. W. FISH**
FOR GOV. FOR LT. GOV. FOR CONTROLLER FOR ATTY-GEN.

THURSDAY EVE, OCT. 28 — 8:00 P.M.

HUNTS POINT PALACE

953 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD (Near 163 St.)

Bronx County American Labor Party — 683 Allerton Ave.

Hear:

Howard Fast

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

William Patterson

Samuel Sillen

Rubin Saltzman

William Weiner

Memorial Meeting

WED., OCT. 27

— 8 P.M. —

Frsternal Clubhouse
110 W. 48 St., N.Y.C.

Adm. 50c. Sponsored by: William Weiner Memorial Comm.

What's On?

Coming

LUNCHEON for Karen Morley, ALP candidate for Lt. Gov. Wed., Oct. 27 at 1 p.m. at the Park-Terrace, 900 River Ave. nr. 161 St. Adm. \$1. Spons. by Bronx County, ALP.

So Long Les!

Les Pine Send Off
Saturday, October 30
The Pythian — 135 W. 70
Tickets at People's Artists (WA 3-3907)

Anton Chokhov's
The ANNA CROSS
Scha CHOKHOV'S "ILLUMINATE CHILD"
STANLEY